

## Chief Justice White Dies, A Martyr to Duty, at 76; 27 Years on U.S. Bench

End Came at 2 O'Clock  
This Morning; Was  
Operated On Friday And  
Then Suffered Relapse  
Chose Death Rather  
Than Give Up Work

In Failing Health for Last  
Four Months; Wrote  
Many Notable Decisions

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Thurs-  
day).—Edward Douglas White,  
Chief Justice of the United States  
Supreme Court, died at 2 o'clock  
this morning at a hospital here  
where he submitted to an operation  
last Friday. He was seventy-six  
years old.

The Chief Justice had been un-  
conscious since late Tuesday after-  
noon when acute dilation of the  
heart occurred. Up to that time  
the attending physicians had hoped  
for a rapid recovery after an opera-  
tion for bladder trouble.

After the unexpected relapse the  
physicians had not expected the Chief  
Justice to live through that night. The  
Reverend Father S. J. Creeden of  
Georgetown University, administered  
the Last Sacrament during the early  
evening and members of the immediate  
family were summoned to the bedside.

Death was said to be due directly to  
complications which developed after  
the operation. Justice McKenna and  
other of Mr. White's associates in the  
Supreme Court called at the hospital  
when it became known that his condi-  
tion was serious, but did not enter the  
room as the Chief Justice was uncon-  
scious.

For four months Justice White's con-  
dition had been such that his physician  
and friends urged him to give up his  
work and fit himself to withstand an  
operation for bladder trouble, should  
one be necessary.

He was deaf to such appeals. His  
work was all-important, he said, and if  
necessary he would die rather than stop  
for treatment.

His Ancestry Distinguished

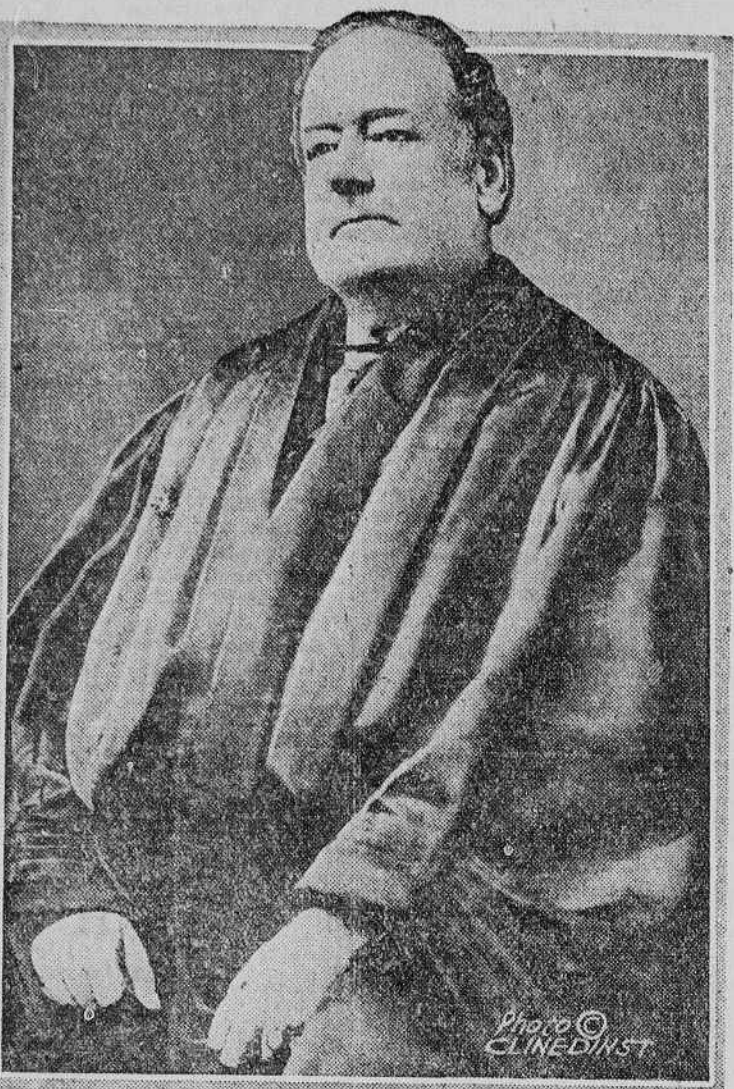
The ninth Chief Justice of the Su-  
preme Court of the United States—  
counting in the list the unconfirmed  
John Rutledge—came of distinguished  
and judicial ancestry, his father and  
grandfather both having served on the  
bench. His paternal grandfather came  
from the north of Ireland, lived for a  
time in Tennessee and then settled  
permanently in Louisiana. His father,  
Edward Douglas White, was a Repre-  
sentative in Congress and the seventh  
governor of Louisiana. His mother,  
Mary, was the daughter of a son of  
Tench Ringgold, for many years  
marshal of the District of Columbia  
and a descendant of Robert Carter,  
known as "King" Carter in the early  
days of Virginia.

Edward Douglas White was born  
in the parish of La Fourche, Louisiana,  
on November 3, 1845, and thoroughly  
educated at three of the best known  
Roman Catholic institutions: Mount  
St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md.; the  
Jesuit College, New Orleans, and  
Columbia College, District of Co-  
lumbia. Before he had completed his  
course in the last named the Civil War  
began and he abandoned his books  
for the "life." Although still in his  
infancy he was a sturdy soldier in the  
Confederate Army. In a Louisiana  
regiment. After the war he studied  
law and in 1868 was admitted to the  
bar of his native state. He also inter-  
ested himself in politics and in 1874  
was elected a member of the Louisiana  
legislature. He was appointed an As-  
sistant Justice of the Supreme Court of  
Louisiana, a place which he filled with  
distinguished for twelve years.

Served in United States Senate

From recognized leadership in state  
affairs he stepped to a conspicuous  
place in national affairs, being elected  
(Continued on page three)

On United States Supreme Bench 27 Years



Chief Justice Edward D. White

Probers Will  
Make O'Brien  
Give Up Data

Senator Meyer Declares  
Corporation Counsel's  
"Obstructive" Methods  
Must End Immediately

Contempt Charge Hinted  
To Subpoena Police and  
Other City Records and  
Two Officials To-day

The first meeting of the full legis-  
lative investigating committee to be  
held in this city will take place at 2:30  
o'clock this afternoon at the com-  
mittee's headquarters, 38 Park Row.  
The meeting was called rather sudden-  
ly by Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chair-  
man of the committee, and it is under-  
stood that its purpose is to take sum-  
mary action in dealing with the so-  
called "obstructive" measures taken by  
Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien has advised First  
Deputy Police Commissioner John A.  
Leach and Grant Grakovec, a deputy  
clerk attached to Police Headquarters,  
not to testify before Senator Meyer sit-  
ting as a sub-committee of one, and has  
informed the investigators that he will  
not permit the impounding of any city  
records or papers.

In a short statement given out last  
night Senator Meyer said that the  
city's obstructive tactics would be ter-  
minated without delay. Steps to this  
end are expected to be taken at to-day's  
meeting of the full committee.

Kept Waiting Three Hours

The Corporation Counsel's antago-  
nism toward the legislative committee  
was continued yesterday, when Leo J.  
McDermott, one of the state examiners,  
was sent to his office to inspect certain  
records. It is probable that the treat-  
ment Mr. McDermott received was obli-  
gated to precipitate the sudden calling  
of the committee together to-day.

The examiner was kept cooling his  
heels in an outer office for three hours  
before Mr. O'Brien took official notice  
of his presence. He then informed Mr.  
McDermott that he was at liberty to  
examine any records in his possession,  
but by this time the clerks in the office  
were closing up for the day, and the  
committee's representative was obliged  
to go back to Senator Meyer with the  
news that his mission had been fruit-  
less.

The treatment accorded Mr. McDermott  
obviously nettled Senator Meyer and  
Leonard M. Wallstein, associate  
counsel to the committee, and caused  
the former to give out the following  
statement:

"On Tuesday Corporation Counsel  
O'Brien was loud in his protestations  
of cooperation and promised that the  
committee's representatives would be  
(Continued on page three)

Police Query Bayonne  
Man on Wall St. Blast

Detailed on Suspicion He May  
Know Something of Plot;  
No Charge Preferred

Giuseppe De Felippis, twenty-three  
years old, of 529 Boulevard, Bayonne,  
N. J., is being detained at police head-  
quarters in Bayonne on suspicion that  
he may know something of the Wall  
Street bomb explosion, it was learned  
from the local police last night.

He was arrested yesterday afternoon  
by acting Detective Neil Ward and P. J.  
Ahearn, of the Department of Justice,  
in Bayonne, and taken to the police  
headquarters there. The New York po-  
lice were then notified and Detective  
Sergeant James J. Gegan, of the Bomb  
Squad, and Detectives Kirk and Kenny  
of his staff, went to Bayonne. They  
questioned the prisoner for some time,  
but upon their return to New York they  
refused to make any comment on the  
arrest.

A girl and a young man were taken  
from New York to identify the pris-  
oner. They went into a room where a  
half-dozen men were in line. The girl  
came out of the room and it is not  
known whether she identified De Felippis  
or not. The authorities say the young  
man, whose name was not revealed,  
pointed out the prisoner without the  
least hesitation.

De Felippis was detained because he  
seemed to fit the description sent out  
by the New York police of a man  
wanted in connection with the explo-  
sion. He was taken into custody at  
his home.

Untermeyer Asks  
Extra Session to  
Halt Combines

Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the  
Lockwood Committee on Housing, urged  
at yesterday's session of the committee  
that a special session of the Legis-  
lature be called by the Governor for  
the purpose of putting teeth in the  
present state anti-trust laws and enact-  
ment of new anti-monopoly legislation.

After an executive session of the  
committee in connection with the mat-  
ter Senator Lockwood, chairman, an-  
nounced that the committee was in  
favor of the suggestion and was seri-  
ously considering placing the question  
before the Governor.

Mr. Untermeyer's remarks were  
called forth by the action of the  
court last Monday in imposing fines  
instead of jail sentences on the guilty  
members of the masons' building ma-  
terials combine.

"This action," he said, "has, frankly,  
seriously embarrassed the committee  
in its work affecting unlawful com-  
binations. Please understand that I  
am not criticizing the action of the  
court. I am simply referring to its  
effect upon our work."

Wants Prison Term Compulsory

Mr. Untermeyer said he would ask for  
an amendment to the state laws that  
offenders under the anti-trust laws  
shall be sentenced to prison for not  
(Continued on page four)

Eitel Friedrich Is Convicted  
Of Smuggling Cash to Holland

By Wireless to The Tribune  
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.  
BERLIN, May 18.—Eitel Friedrich  
Hohnzollern, second son of former  
Emperor William, was found guilty  
to-day of smuggling 337,000 marks  
from the country through the German  
banker Gruesser. He was fined 5,000  
marks.

Not more than fifty persons were in  
the courtroom at the time, including  
five judges and eight reporters, strin-  
gent measures having been taken to  
prevent monarchist or radical demon-  
strations.

Eitel Friedrich was dressed in  
mourning and wore the Iron Cross. He  
appeared rather fat and his hair was  
closely cropped. He was not compelled  
to appear at the prisoner's dock, but  
stood in front of it, beside his two law-  
yers, with his hands behind his back,  
obviously at ease.

The former prince was named in the  
accusation as Eitel Friedrich Hohn-  
zollern, but his account with Gruesser,  
who it appeared had lent much money  
to the Hohnzollerns, was kept under  
the name of "Fritz von Eitel."

The expression "royal highness" was  
used only twice in the course of the

## Lane Is Dead; Reds Evolve New Plan for World Rule

Former Secretary of Interior Succumbs to Operation He Risked in Hope of Regaining His Health

Wished to Live to  
Do Good, He Said  
Body Will Be Cremated;  
"I Accept" Was Sum-  
mary of His Philosophy

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 18.—  
Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the In-  
terior in President Wilson's Cabinet,  
died at a hospital here to-day of an at-  
tack of angina pectoris which followed  
an operation for gall stones. He was  
fifty-six years old.

The body was taken to Chicago to-  
night, accompanied by George W. Lane,  
his brother; Mrs. Franklin K. Lane and  
Mrs. Franklin K. Lane Jr. Private  
funeral services will be held in Chicago  
and his body will be cremated, one of  
his last wishes. He left no estate  
whatever, his brother said.

Mr. Lane knew from the first of the  
danger he was undergoing in the opera-  
tion, but accepted it with the feeling  
that being restored to full health was  
worth the chance. He had suffered  
from heart disease from time to time  
during the last eight months, but physi-  
cians had expressed the belief the opera-  
tion would relieve this. An attack  
of this early to-day, however, brought  
his death.

His attitude before and after the  
operation, which was performed on  
May 6, was one of keen interest in the  
experience. Immediately after the opera-  
tion Mr. Lane had said:

"I am surprised to be alive. I hope  
to be able to live a long life, doing good  
things for others without thoughts of  
money."

Writes of Operation

The former Secretary, after the opera-  
tion which preceded his death by  
only a few days, dictated a remarkable  
letter to some of his most intimate  
friends in Washington. The letter  
showed that the former Secretary had  
undergone the operation with full con-  
sciousness and acceptance of the fact  
that he might not survive. It told in  
detail of his sensations before, during  
and after the operation, of which he  
another took the step that I should  
use of his heart would not permit the use  
of a general anesthetic. The message  
follows, in part:

"It is Wednesday afternoon and I am  
now sitting in bed talking to my  
good friend Corbin. I feel that I should  
not clearly visualize any one thing  
in this room and did not know that  
there was a place that I should go to  
I did know that it had a yellow oak  
door that stared at me with its great  
big, square eye all day and all night.  
Last Friday, you see, about 10 in the  
morning, I took the step that I should  
have taken months, yes, years, ago.  
To-day, most tentatively, I crawled  
out on a chair and ate my first morsel  
of food since the operation. I should  
managed to shave myself and I am re-  
garded as pretty spry."

I have seen death come to men in  
various ways, some rather novel and  
Western. I have seen several men shot  
and come very near going out that way  
myself two or three times, but always  
being shot because I was a news-  
paper man and I should have been  
shot at. There must be public concern  
to justify it, as well as its truth,  
climatic and all of the picturesque and  
country. After the earthquake at San  
Francisco I saw walls topple out upon  
a man. And I have had more intimate  
climatic and all of the picturesque and  
of the prosaic ways by which men come  
to their taking off.

Journey Into Death's Valley

"But never before have I been called  
upon to deliberately walk into the val-  
ley of the shadow, and say what you  
will, it is a great act. I have said dur-  
ing the last months of endless times  
that a man with little courage and  
little humor and a little  
courage, who was not in too great pain,  
could enjoy himself studying the ways  
of the invalid's path. It was indeed made  
a flowery path for me, as much as any  
man could have. I have suffered more  
humiliation and distress and  
thwarting and frustration, on the  
whole, than he did pain."

But here was a path the end of  
which I could not see, was not com-  
pelled to take it. My very latest doc-  
tor advised me against taking it. I  
could live some time without taking  
it. It was a bet on the high card, with  
a chance to win, and I took it."

At this point occurred details regard-  
ing the preparations for the operation,  
(Continued on page three)

By Wireless to The Tribune  
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.  
BERLIN, May 18.—Soviet Russia has  
come to realize the impossibility of  
fomenting a class revolution among the  
nations of the West and has evolved a  
new and subtle plan of campaign to  
dominate the world.

This new method is to feign weak-  
ness, play a waiting game and, by em-  
ploying every trick and wile of old-  
time secret diplomacy, to set the  
capitalistic nations at each other's  
throats and step into power when the  
explosion comes. It contains a hint  
also that the rumor of a secret pact  
between Germany and Russia has a  
real basis.

Unmistakable evidence of this has  
fallen into the hands of The Tribune  
correspondent in the form of secret  
instructions of Foreign Minister  
Tchitcherine of the Russian Soviet gov-  
ernment to his agents in Germany, Eng-  
land, Italy and Czechoslovakia. The  
document speaks for itself.

New Struggle Unfavorable

"At the present moment," it says,  
"we are treating openly with imperi-  
alist forces which were hitherto con-  
cealed in our conflict with Denikin,  
Kolchak and Wrangel. We must admit  
that the new struggle which is develop-  
ing is unfavorable at this moment, so  
far as we are concerned."

"The country is impoverished after  
five years of conflict; the Red army  
is still far from that level at  
which we would like to have it; our  
weary people are evincing a quite logi-  
cal inertia, and, finally, the most diffi-  
cult task of reconstruction offers no  
possibility on account of the neces-  
sary technical and material forces."

"Under these circumstances, the  
whole future of Soviet Russia depends  
upon the skillful utilization of the gen-  
eral political situation in Europe. It  
is self-evident that we cannot count  
under such circumstances upon peace  
with the capitalist nations of the West.  
The conditions which have now ceased  
on the field of battle continue on moral  
and economic battlegrounds."

"We cannot hope to provoke a class  
revolution in the West by means of  
propaganda. Nor must we re-  
peat the mistakes which we made in  
Munich and Budapest. On the other hand,  
call your attention to an interesting  
coincidence: Comrade Krassin, basing  
his opinion on the impressions he  
received in Poland, believes the eco-  
nomic situation in England is very  
bad and is inclined to regard the pos-  
sibility of trade greater with Germany  
than England. Comrade Kopp, how-  
ever, believes the economic situation  
in Germany so bad that we must rely  
wholly on England."

War Seen as Only Escape

"The economic situation in the whole  
of Europe is extremely bad. The ex-  
isting order in Europe is unsatisfactory  
to everybody, and the only means of  
escape from this situation, in which  
all western nations find themselves, is  
war—for which everybody, despite  
such assurances to the contrary, is  
preparing."

"Hence, the desperate efforts on the  
part of France to inveigle us into war  
with Poland. Our first problem is not  
to permit ourselves to be drawn into  
this senseless conflict. The destruc-  
tion of Poland would mean the destruc-  
tion of the European arena but too soon  
that would be favorable only to Ger-  
many, but unfavorable to us."

France and Germany are bound to  
clash sooner or later. We must keep  
our hands free for the moment of this  
conflict."

Declaring that the Soviet government  
does not wish to open an armed strug-  
gle with Europe, only by utilizing the  
German and French and American  
and English, Minister Tchitcherine con-  
tinues:

Promises Germany Protection

"Germany needs moral support. We  
shall give it to her. She needs protec-  
tion for her eastern border. She shall  
get it."

This declaration seems to confirm  
persistent reports of a secret treaty  
between Moscow and Berlin against  
Poland. The document continues:

"France wants to see us helpless; we  
shall fight our helplessness. England  
wants to exploit us; we will give her  
no chance to do so. We must  
transfer the center of gravity from us  
westward. Let diplomats break their  
heads. We will always be able to speak  
our decisive word."

Must Fan Nationalist Enmities

While asserting that Soviet Russia  
must not bank too heavily on trade re-  
lations, Tchitcherine emphasizes the  
political opportunities involved in them  
as most important. Russia, he says,  
must take advantage of the nationalist  
conflicts in Europe, particularly among  
the smaller nations, and fan the na-  
tionalist enmities provoked by the  
treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

He continues:

"At the present moment we must  
play for time and fertilize the ground.  
I believe this course can be completed  
in the next six months."

Tchitcherine foresees the following  
alliances: Anglo-Japanese against  
France; Italo-Grecian against the po-  
licies of France and England in the  
Near East; Franco-Polish as a direct  
threat to Germany, and Czech-Ru-  
manian against Hungary. He con-  
cludes:

"The salvation of our socialist  
fatherland depends on the complete  
destruction of capitalist and imperi-  
alist Europe. Only by utilizing the  
situation from the diplomatic view-  
point—even by playing upon national-  
ist contradictions—can we succeed in  
creating a barrier for the triumph of  
our party's propaganda."

TO-NIGHT: PALAIS ROYAL, 8'way at  
45th (They Diction in Sensational  
Patriotic Dance, Paul Whitehead and His  
Famous Orchestra.—Adv.)

## Lloyd George Demands That Poles Be Curbed; U. S. to Remain Aloof

Warsaw's Appeal for Support  
Rejected by Hughes in Note

"A Matter of European Concern in Which  
This Government Should Not Become Involved"

WASHINGTON, May 18 (By The Associated Press).—The  
representative of the United States in the Allied Supreme Council will  
take no part in the discussion of the Silesian problem, Secretary Hughes  
to-day informed the Polish Minister, Prince Lubomirski. The policy  
of the United States was set forth in the following note to the Minister:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of  
May 11, in which you recite the reasons why, in your opinion, cer-  
tain districts of Upper Silesia should be assigned to Poland, and  
urge that the representatives of the government of the United  
States on the Supreme Council, the Council of Ambassadors and the  
Reparations Commission be instructed to exert their influence in  
favor of a settlement of the matter strictly in accord with the  
Treaty of Versailles and the result of the recent plebiscite.

"In reply I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion  
the settlement of such boundary disputes as arise in the matter  
under consideration is a matter of European concern in which,  
in accord with the traditional policy of the United States, this gov-  
ernment should not become involved. The attitude of the govern-  
ment in this matter is clearly understood by its representatives in  
Europe, who will, therefore, so far as at present may be seen, take  
no part in the discussions concerning Upper Silesia and will ex-  
press no opinion as to the settlement."

Hoover Warns  
Other Nations  
To Curb Greed

Attempt at World Domina-  
tion May Imperil World  
Peace and Cause U. S. to  
Enter Race, He Declares

Backs Open Door Policy  
America, Facing Keen Com-  
petition, Must Increase  
Efficiency, Secretary Says

The future peace of the world as  
well as its economic readjustment  
is being menaced by those nations  
that are striving for nationalistic domi-  
nation, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of  
Commerce, last night told the members  
of the National Association of Manu-  
facturers at the banquet which brought  
to a close their three-day convention  
and world trade conference at the  
Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Hoover defended the "open door"  
policy in world trade, and asserted  
that America was willing and ready to  
stand by such a policy, but that if  
other nations insisted on fostering  
growth and tendencies that make for  
the direct or indirect closing of the open  
door in world trade the United States,  
too, may enter the race for national  
domination. "This is indeed not a  
giantic race, and many other  
threats," said Mr. Hoover, "nor is it  
an announcement of national policy.  
It is a plea that the world should 'stop,  
look and listen,' for if the day comes  
when the United States, with her  
economic resources, will have to  
defend her position, she will be forced  
to enter upon these courses in her own  
protection it will be a day of infinite  
losses to real progress and real libera-  
lism."

Many Nations Restricted

"We find to-day," he declared, "that  
many nations are restricting develop-  
ment of natural resources within their  
boundaries to their own citizens. They  
do not allow citizens of foreign coun-  
tries an equality of opportunity with  
their own. Yet we have, and many other  
states, have preserved an equal oppor-  
tunity with our own citizens for all  
nationalities to enter within our bound-  
aries and engage in the development  
of our natural resources. There is but  
one form of restriction with which we  
have sympathized—that is with regard  
to labor immigration. This restriction  
is solely that those who come within  
our borders to labor and live shall be  
of a type and number that will melt  
into our population and be able to par-  
ticipate in our institutions. This is not  
a restriction upon commerce."

"We find to-day that various govern-  
ments are restricting the free flow of  
influence and support to secure for  
their nationals in countries foreign to  
them exclusive concessions over raw  
material and the implements of com-  
merce. This will show the door and  
close equality of opportunity."

"We find in some countries to-day,  
either through encouragement or lack  
of restriction upon growing industrial  
conditions, the creation of great  
trusts whose activities can dominate  
the efforts of individual merchants of  
other nationalities in foreign trade.  
At the same time we and many other  
(Continued on next page)

500 Jailed in Moscow  
Strike; Ask More Bread

Release Demanded of Author-  
ities on Threat of Freeing  
Them by Force

RIGA, Latvia, May 18.—Reports re-  
ceived here from Moscow say that  
strikes have broken out at the Coughon  
works and on the Paviletski railway,  
the employees of which are asking an  
increase in the bread ration. Five hun-  
dred persons have been arrested, but  
strikers are demanding their release  
and threatening to liberate them unless  
the authorities acquiesce.

The reports add that the situation is  
growing serious owing to the non-ar-  
rival of the regular bread supplies dur-  
ing the last three weeks.

Trotsky Is Said To Be In  
Sanatorium for Cancer

Other Leaders Reported Ill and  
Lenine Hard Pressed to  
Prevent Collapse

RIGA, May 18 (By The Associated  
Press).—Information has reached Riga  
tending to confirm the reports that Leon  
Trotsky, the Russian Bolshevik War  
Minister, is seriously ill. He is said to  
be in a sanatorium near Moscow suffer-  
ing from cancer.

Some mystery, however, surrounds the  
case, as recently reports were circulated  
in Moscow that he and Ensign Krylenko,  
former Bolshevik commander in chief of  
the Russian army, had gone to the  
Afghanistan frontier.

No mention of Trotsky's illness is  
made in any of the Moscow papers, the  
information concerning him reaching  
outside points only through travelers  
from Russia. Some of these travelers  
being Communist leaders, they are in a  
position to know.

According to one of them, the col-  
lapse of Trotsky's health, added to the  
physical break-down of several other  
Bolshevik leaders, is increasing the dif-  
ficulties in which the Premier, Nikolai  
Lenine, finds himself trying to save off  
the fall of his régime, which is faced by  
extraordinary disorganization of trans-  
port and fuel.

When you think of writing,  
think of WHITING. —Adv.

Premier Rebukes French  
Press for "Distorted Re-  
ports" of His Speech  
in Commons on Silesia

Claims Support  
Of U. S. and Italy

Children of Treaty Who  
Break Crockery Must  
Be Restrained, He Says

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.  
LONDON, May 18.—Premier  
Lloyd George served fresh notice on  
the world to-day in a statement is-  
sued from 10 Downing Street that  
Great Britain cannot consent to  
stand by while the Treaty of Ver-  
sailles is being "trampled upon."

The Premier's statement reaf-  
firmed the views he expressed last  
week in Parliament regarding Upper  
Silesia. It sharply criticized the  
French press for the hostility with  
which it greeted his insistence that  
the nationality of Upper Silesia be  
decided according to the treaty, and  
warned that the habit of French  
newspapers "of treating every Al-  
lied expression which does not coin-  
cide with their own as an imperti-  
nence" will wreck the Entente if per-  
sisted in.

As a warning to Poland, the Prime  
Minister said: "The children of the  
treaty cannot be allowed to break  
crockery in Europe with impunity.  
Somebody must place a restraining  
hand upon them."

"The fate of Upper Silesia," Lloyd  
George insisted, "must be decided by  
the Supreme Council, not by Kor-  
fanty."

French Press Criticized

The Premier dealt vigorously with  
what he called the "distorted reports"  
the French newspapers carried of his  
utterances in the House of Commons  
last week on the revolt of Poles in  
Upper Silesia against the result of the  
plebiscite, in which various districts  
declared in favor of annexation to  
Germany.

It is felt in London that if the  
French press reflects the views of  
Premier Briand the Anglo-French al-  
liance will exist henceforth in name  
only.

Prime Minister's statement  
comes on the eve of Premier Briand's  
reappearance in the French Chamber  
of Deputies, at which time a lively de-  
bate is expected, with the French  
Premier's critics figuring prominently.  
No British official has made so frank  
a public expression of opinion regard-  
ing French policy as this utterance of  
Lloyd George. Either the British  
Premier believes Briand is not in sym-  
pathy with the attitude of the French  
press, or he has given plain warning  
that he intends to support Germany  
against the Poles' unannounced claims,  
whichever France decides to do.

At the outset Lloyd George says the  
American and Italian press are almost  
as unanimous as the British in ex-  
pressing approval of his declaration  
and that the Treaty of Versailles must  
be interpreted fairly.

Premier's Position Clarified

Not only does Lloyd George stand  
by everything he said previously, but  
this time he leaves no doubt as to his  
views regarding Poland's action in Upper  
Silesia and his attitude toward Ger-  
many over this question.

"The British people will shirk no  
part of their responsibility under this  
treaty," said Lloyd George. "Although  
temporary difficulties make it difficult  
to spare troops," he added, he expected  
to have them soon if they should be  
required."

The final paragraphs of the state-  
ment refer to Great Britain's desire  
to settle the Silesian boundaries at the  
recent conference in London, and by  
implying that the French wish to  
French with responsibility for the de-  
lay.

The date of the Supreme Council  
meeting was still unsettled, although it  
was thought in Downing Street that  
Briand might be able to arrange to  
meet Lloyd George at Lymington  
Sunday.

The manner of issuance of the state-  
ment to-day was unusual in itself, and  
shows how clearly the British leader  
regards developments since Korfanty's  
insurgents invaded Upper Silesia.

Official Text of Statement

LONDON, May 18 (By The Associated  
Press).—The text of the state-  
ment issued to-day by Premier Lloyd  
George follows:

"I adhere to the statement I made in  
the House of Commons on the subject  
of Silesia. Naturally, I can only accept  
responsibility for what I actually said  
and not for the truncated and distorted  
reports in the French newspapers. The  
almost unanimous approval given by  
the American and the Italian, as well  
as the British, press to the sentiments  
which I then expressed shows that the  
great nations who stood by the Treaty  
of Versailles in the war mean to interpret  
the Treaty of Versailles fairly.

"I have never witnessed such unani-  
mity on any question. All shades  
of opinion in these three countries  
take the same view. It would be un-  
fortunate were the French press to  
take a different view, but we must  
be tolerant of differences of opinion  
among ourselves.

"With all respect, I would say to the  
French press that the habit of treat-  
ing every expression of Allied opinion  
which does not coincide with their  
own as an impertinence is fraught  
with mischief. That attitude of mind,  
if persisted in, will be fatal to any  
entente."

"The stand taken by the British,  
American and Italian public on the  
Silesian question ought not to be of-  
fensive to France. They stand by the

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